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$2 00 per annum, in advance—or
$2 50, if not paid within the year.

No subscription taken for a less term than six months, and no discontinuance permitted until al arrearages are paid. A failure to notify a discontinuance at the expiration of a term, will be considered a new engagement.

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American Volunteer.

BY GEO. SANDERSON.] "OUR COUNTRY—RIGHT OR WRONG." [AT TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

Whole No. 1357. *Carlisle, Pa. Thursday July 30, 1840.* New Series--Vol. 5, No. 7.

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DR. WM. EVANS'
CAMOMILE PILLS.

☞*A severe case of Piles cured at 100 Chatham street.*—Mr. Dan'l Spinning of Shrewsbury, Eden Town, New Jersey, was severely afflicted with Piles for more than 20 years. Had had recourse to medicines of almost every description, also the advice of several emminent Physicians, but never found the slightest relief from any source whatsoever, until he called on Dr. Evans, of 100 Chatham street, N. Y., and procured some medicine from him, from which he found immediate relief, and subsequently a perfect cure.

Beware of Counterfeits.

☞Caution.—Be particular in purchasing to see that the label of this medicine contains a notice of its *entry according to Act of Congress.*—And be likewise particular in obtaining them at 100 Chatham st., New York, or from the regular agents,

HAMILTON & GRIER, Carlisle.

DR. HUNT'S
BOTANIC PILLS,
INTERESTING & APPLICABLE TO THE AFFLICTED WITH
Diseases of the Stomach, or Nerves;

Such a Dyspepsia, either Chronic or Casual, under the worst symptoms of restlessness; Lowness of Spirits, and General Emaciation; Consumption, whether of the Lungs or Liver; Liver Affections; Jaundice, both Biliary & Spasmodic; Costiveness; Worms of every variety; Rheumatism; whether Acute or Chronic; together with Gout, Scrofula, Pains in the Head, Back, Limbs, and Side, Typhus Fever, Scarlet Fever, Putrid Sore Throat, Fever & Ague, Spasmodic Palpitation of the Heart and Arteries, Nervous Irritability, Nervous Weakness, Hysterics, Tic Douloureux, Cramps, Female Obstructions, Heartburn, Headache, Cough the Common or Humid, and the Dry or the Whooping; Asthma, Gravel, and Dropsy.

The *Blood* has hitherto been considered by Empirics and others, as the great regulator of the human system, and such is the devoted of the adherents to that erroneous doctrine, that they content themselves with the simple possession of this fallacious opinion, without enquiring into the primary sources from whence Life, Health, and Vigor emanate, and, *vice versa* pain, sickness, disease and death. Not so with Dr. HUNT, whose extensive research and practical experience so eminently qualify him for the profession of which he has been one of the most useful members. He contends—and a moment's reflection will convince any reasoning mind of the correctness of his views—that the stomach, liver, and the associated organs are the primary and great regulators of health, and that the blood in very many instances is dependent on these organs, and that unless medicine reaches THE ROOT OF THE DISEASE, the *superficial anodynes* usually prescribed, serve but as foils to cover the ravages of deep-rooted maladies—Under these convictions, at the expense of years of close application, the doctor has discovered a medicine whose searching powers are irresistible, and in prescribing, it is with a knowledge of its being a radical cure to the various diseases already enumerated, even if applied in the most critical cases, but he does not pretend to ascribe to

HUNT'S BOTANIC PILLS

a supernatural agency, although from positive proofs within the knowledge of hundreds he is prepared to shew, that when every other earthly remedy has been given up,

HUNT'S BOTANIC PILLS

have never been known to fail in effecting two very gratifying results, that of raising from the bed of sickness and disease those who have tested their efficacy, and thus amply rewarding Dr. Hunt for his long and anxious study to attain this *perfection* in the HEALING ART.

The extraordinary success which has attended the use of HUNT'S BOTANIC PILLS, is the best criterion of their superior virtues. They have been the means of raising a host of languishing patients from the bed of affliction, as it is clearly evinced in the following

CERTIFICATES.

FEVER AND AGUE CURED.

To Dr. Hunt:

Dear Sir—Believing it a duty I owe you as a successful practitioner, as well as those who may be similarly afflicted, I take pleasure in acknowledging the benefit I have derived from the use of your valuable medicine.

HUNT'S BOTANIC PILLS.

After much suffering from Fever and Ague, during the spring and fall, for the last four years, and the pecuniary injuries attendant on the indisposition of one on whose exertions a large family was dependent for support, and having without success tested the skill of many medical advisers, at an expense I could not well afford. In the fall of 1838, finding the premonitory symptoms of the disease approaching, I was induced by a friend who had tried your medicine, to purchase a package of your Botanic Pills, and now have the happiness to inform you—and through you, those who may be similarly afflicted—that they counteracted the disease, nor have I been troubled with it since, and my confidence continues to uphold me in the belief that your Botanic Pills are the most safe, the cheapest, most efficacious, and radical cure for that distressing disease Fever and Ague. All I can for the present offer you for the blessing you have been instrumental in conferring on me, is my assurance of unceasing gratitude and esteem

P. M. McCORMICK.

Newark, N. J., July 31, 1839.

Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, Effectually Cured.

Mr. Wm. Tucker, having lately been restored to a sound state of health, through the efficacy of DR. HUNT'S BOTANIC PILLS, thinks it an indispensible duty to state certain facts relative to the disease under which he had so long suffered. The symptoms were a painful obstruction, with a constant rejection of food, head-ache palpitation of the heart, lowness of spirits, a troublesome dry cough, dizziness, tightness at the chest and difficulty of breathing, almost constant pain in the side, loins, and shoulders, accompanied with much languor and debility. These afflictions, together with an unusual degree of flatulence, brought on such a state of extreme weakness, as to prevent him from attending to his business, and his health appeared lost beyond recovery. His friends and relatives became alarmed at the melancholy prospect, and strongly recommended Hunt's Botanic Pills—they were administered, and in a few days produced astonishing relief, and finally realized a perfect restoration to sound health.

WILLIAM TUCKER.

Beware of Counterfeits.

☞Caution.—Be particular in purchasing to see that the label of this medicine contains a notice of its *entry according to act of Congress.*—And be likewise particular in obtaining them at 100 Chatham st., New York, or from the regular agents,

HAMILTON & GRIER, Carlisle.

DR. WM. EVANS'
SOOTHING SYRUP,
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

To Mothers and Nurses.

The passage of the teeth through the gums produces troublesome and dangerous symptoms. It is known by mothers that there is great irritation in the mouth and gums during this process. The gums swell, the secretion of the saliva is increased, the child is seized with frequent and sudden fits of crying, watching, starting in its sleep, and spasms of peculiar parts; the child shrieks with extreme violence, and thrusts its fingers into its mouth. If these precursary symptoms are not speedily alleviated, spasmodic convulsions universally supervene, and soon cause the dissolution of the infant. If mothers who have their little babes afflicted with these distressing symptoms would apply the celebrated American Soothing Syrup, which has preserved hundreds of infants when thought past recovery, from being suddenly attacked with that fatal malady convulsions.

This infallible remedy has preserved hundreds when thought past recovery, from convulsions. As soon as the Syrup is rubbed on the gums, the child will recover. This preparation is so innocent, so efficacious, and so pleasant, that no child will refuse to let its gums be rubbed with it.—When infants are at the age of four months, though there is no appearance of teeth, one bottle of the syrup should be used on the gums to open the pores. Parents should never be without the syrup in the nursery where there are young children, for if a child wakes in the night with pain in the gums, the Syrup immediately gives ease, by opening the pores and healing the gums; thereby preventing Convulsions, Fevers, &c.

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HAMILTON & GRIER, Carlisle.

DR. WM. EVANS'
Camomile & Aperient Pills.

Another very severe case of Inflammatory Rheumatism cured by Dr. Evans' Medicine—Mr. John A. Carroll, of the county of Westchester, town of North Castle, New York, had been severely afflicted with inflammatory rheumatism for fourteen months with violent pains in his limbs, great heat, excessive thirst, dryness of skin, limbs much swollen, was not able without assistance to turn in bed for six weeks. Had tried various remedies to no effect. Was advised by a friend of his to procure some of Dr. W. Evans' medicines of 100 Chatham street, N. Y., which he immediately sent for; and after taking the first dose found great relief, and in continuing its use according to the directions for ten days, was perfectly cured. Allows me to refer any person to him for the truth of the above statement.

Beware of Counterfeits.

☞Caution.—Be particular in purchasing to see that the label of this medicine contains a notice of its *entry according to Act of Congress.*—And be likewise particular in obtaining them at 100 Chatham st., New York, or from the regular agents,

HAMILTON & GRIER, Carlisle.

Oct. 10, 1839.

ENVIABLE DISTINCTION.

IN the midst of a general and, in many instances not unfounded prejudice against many of the medical remedies of the day, Dr. W. EVANS' PILLS have the enviable distinction of an universal approbation. They are perhaps the only medicine publicly advertised that has the full and unreserved testimony of medical men in its favor, if not the only one which gives full satisfaction to its purchasers. Dr. W. Evans has the satisfaction of knowing that his

CAMOMILE OR TONIC PILLS

are not only regularly recommended and prescribed by the most experienced physicians in their daily practice, but also taken by those gentlemen themselves whenever they feel the symptoms of those diseases in which they well know them to be efficacious. He knows this to be generally the case in New York, Philadelphia, Albany, Boston, and other large cities in which they have an extensive sale. That they should thus conquer professional prejudice and interested opposition, and secure the agency of the most eminent and best informed physicians in the country to render them useful to all classes, can only be fairly ascribed to their undeniable and pre-eminent virtues.

More conclusive proofs of the efficacy of Dr. Wm. Evans' Camomile and Aperient Pills.

CERTIFICATE.—The following certificate was handed to us by Mr. Van Schaick, of Albany, a highly respectable member of the community, and whose veracity cannot be doubted:

Mr. Septemus Kendall of the town of Westerloo, county of Albany, was for 27 years troubled with a nervous and bilious affection, which for 7 years rendered him unable to attend to his business, and during the last 3 years of his illness was confined to the house. His symptoms were dizziness, pains in the head and side, palpitation of the heart, want of appetite, &c.—After expending during his confinement nearly three hundred dollars without obtaining any permanent relief, he by accident noticed an advertisement of Dr. Wm. Evans' Camomile and Aperient Pills, and was consequently induced to make a trial of them. After using them about a fortnight, he was able to walk out; in four mouths he could attend to business, and considered his disease entirely removed. The above information was given to the subscriber by Mr. Kendall himself; there can, therefore, be no deception. STEPHEN VAN SCHAICK.

The above invaluable medicine together with DR. EVANS' SOOTHING SYRUP (for teething) are sold wholesale at 100 Chatham st. N. York.

Beware of Counterfeits.

☞Caution.—Be particular in purchasing to see that the label of this medicine contains a notice of its *entry according to Act of Congress.*—And be likewise particular in obtaining them at 100 Chatham st., New York, or from the regular agents,

HAMILTON & GRIER, Carlisle.

Of whom may be had,
Dr. Wm. Evans' Camomile & Aperient Pills.
Do. Soothing Syrup.
Dr. Hunts Botanic Pills.
Dr. Goode's Female Pills.
Do. Fever and Ague Pills.

Dr. Evans' only Office, 3, South Seventh street. Philadelphia,
Hamilton & Grier, Carlisle,
J. R. Kirby, and W. V. Davis, Chambersburg,
Wm. Bell, Harrisburg,
W. L. Lafferty & Co. Brownsville,
B. Bannon & John T. Werner, Pottsville,
Lippincott & Brothers, Mt. Pleasant,
B. Campbell & Co. Waynesburgh,
Irwin & Arther, Pittsburgh,
Burnside & Morris, Lockhaven,
R. W. Cunningham, Newcastle,
J. P. Olmstead, Bethany,
January 16, 1840.

From the Pennsylvanian.

Correspondence—Governor Porter.

We subjoin a correspondence between Governor Porter and a number of the democratic citizens of the city and County who tendered to him the compliment of a public dinner during his recent visit to this city.—The Governor's letter will be found of a very interesting character, treating upon subjects of much importance to the State.

He speaks of the peculiar and complicated difficulties with which his administration has had to contend from the outset, and explains with great clearness the embarrassing and delicate task which was thus imposed upon the executive, pointing out the motives and principles by which he has been actuated under the trying emergencies of the times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 17, 1840.

His Excellency, David R. Porter, Governor of Pennsylvania.

SIR.—Always ready to appreciate meritorious services in a public functionary a number of your political friends have thought proper to offer you, as an evidence of their high regard and esteem a public dinner at such time and place as will best suit your convenience and stay amongst us.

Most respectfully,
Your friends and
Fellow-citizens.

Calvin Blythe,	George Smith,
John K. Kane,	Benjamin Mifflin,
George W. Riter,	John J. McCahen,
Michael W. Ash,	Edward Hurst,
Henry G. Freeman,	Daniel D. George,
Joseph Yeager,	Miles N. Carpenter,
Samuel D. Patterson,	John Benner,
George R. Graham,	T. B. Town.

George M. Dallas,

Harrisburg June, 26, 1840.

GENTLEMEN:—I had the honor to receive yours of the 18th inst., as well as another letter of similar import, dated the 16th inst. tendering to me a public dinner at such time and place as would best suit my convenience, and stay among you, just on the eve of my departure from Philadelphia. It is a matter of regret to me, that time, and my other indispensible engagements rendered it impracticable to accept of your kindly proffered hospitality.

Allow me to return my warmest thanks for the "high regard and esteem" you have been pleased to express in my behalf for my "meritorious services." I cannot and I ought not to suppose, that during periods of such trying and unexampled embarrassments as have distinguished the history of Pennsylvania since it has been my fortune to be entrusted with the executive functions of her government, every official act I may find it necessary to perform, and every recommendation I may feel called on to make, should meet with unanimous approval. It would be as unreasonable as it would be vain to look for this. Some of the questions that have agitated Pennsylvania, and required my action upon them, are among the most intricate and perplexed in the whole science of government, and have furnished subjects for honest differences of opinion, in the minds of the wisest and best men in this and other countries. How then can perfect unanimity be expected in this free government of ours where habit, feeling, interest, and intelligence are so variously diversified and combined in their influences upon different individuals?

At the time when the executive functions of Pennsylvania passed into my hands I found them beset with difficulties on all sides. An overwhelming public debt—the interest semi-annualy falling due upon it—a stupendous system of public improvements disjointed and unfinished—a banking system involving an enormous amount of incorporated capital, directly or indirectly connected with the most of the business concerns of life—bearing in all its principles and details indubitable proofs of its unsoundness and imperfection—the banking institutions struggling on the very verge of another suspension of specie payments—enterprise paralyzed—business in a great measure suspended, and the whole community waiting with trembling solicitude for the blow, without knowing when it would fall, or on what portion with the greatest weight. Such were some of the portentous embarrassments encountered at the outset of my official career, and the worst evils they portended have been fully realized.

I met the crisis with the best expedients I could devise, and in a spirit faithful to the interests of the people, according to my solemn convictions of duty, and without, a disposition to shrink from difficulty, or to shun the utmost responsibility of my station. I assert no claim to infallibility of judgment, or to a share of wisdom superior to others, but to undeviating honesty of purpose, I do avow that I have a title, of which no human power can deprive me.

Forming as the Executive does, but a portion of the Legislative power of this commonwealth, he is often reduced to the unavoidable necessity, of sanctioning measures which do not in all respects meet his approbation, or to prevent, by refusing such sanction, any legislation on the subject at all. In several instances I have found myself in this dilemma, when my only choice was between the two evils of an imperfect law, and no legislative action whatever. In such cases I have invariably acted on the principle that some amendment of condition is better than none, and have generally yielded my assent, even though I had objections to some parts of the law. The late resolution providing for the time of resuming specie payments by the banks was one of this description. I thought at the time and still think the day too remote, but I believe the permanent interests of the community required that a day should be designated as speedily as possible for that event and if it was not so grossly unreasonable as to do more harm than it would to leave the time uncertain and indefinite I should not prevent it becoming a law.

It was moreover a subject on which the legislature had deliberated for months, and the fixing the precise day on which it should take place, being a question of expediency exclusively and not of principle, a decent respect for the opinions of the people's representatives, a majority of whom in both branches were elected by men of my own political faith, seemed to forbid the propriety of using the negative power, with which the constitution had clothed the Executive.

I regarded it as a choice of evils at best in whatever aspect it could be viewed. According to the theory and practice of our government, legislation is a matter of compromise on most subjects. No one co-ordinate department has a just right to expect absolute acquiescence in all its peculiar sentiments, on the part of the others. All that either can do, is to take care that none of its essential principles of constitutional construction, or public policy, shall be violated by the others; when that is done, the remaining circle of duties can be performed in a spirit of mutual concession and compromise. This is the doctrine of the constitution, the voice of the people, and the only practicable mode of conducting the affairs of the government in harmony and good will. This principle affords the explanation of my approval of more measures than one, against portions of which I had objections; and it is the only pretext on which the legislature has refused or omitted to sanction recommendations of mine on subjects which I consider of vital importance to the commonwealth.

I took a late occasion to express my regret to the legislature on this subject, and it is for the public to judge whether I was right in making those recommendations to the legislature, or that body right in refusing to adopt them. I am gratified, however, in this, that in most of the views embodied in my recommendations, the majority of the House of Representatives coincided with me in opinion, and a number of the democratic members of the Senate. They failed, however, of success and the remedy is in the hands of the people, if they approve of those measures at the next election. If they do not, whatever consequences follow, I have discharged my duty.

Upon a candid review of all the affairs of this commonwealth, it will be found, I think, that though much has been left undone, a great deal has been accomplished. Measures have been taken for completing the public improvements, sustaining the faith & the credit of the state, and terminating the present disastrous suspension of specie payments, with provisions which secure the public against a like recurrence in future, under a forfeiture of their charters by the banks; and so far as depends on me, will be scrupulously and rigedly enforced. The improvement bill it is universally admited contains less objectionable matter than can be found in any prior legislation on that subject. It seems to me that the public have an assurance that the long practised system of *log rolling* which has impoverished our treasury to the amount of some millions, is at an end.

The precise nature of the difficulties we have labored under, in achieving this much can only be learned by those who examine with care and candor into our real condition. All the pecuniary responsibilities, as well as the resources of Pennsylvania, must be taken into the account, in passing judgment on the policy recommended or pursued. We cannot retrieve what was done by our predecessors; and those who expect us to act as if Pennsylvania had had no public debt to provide for, no unfinished improvements to complete, no public interest to be protected, betray an ignorance of our true situation that entitles either their censure or their praise to very little regard. The favorable opinion of those, who like the gentlemen I address, are familiar with the true interests of the citizens of Pennsylvania, is a gratifying encouragement to a public man. It assures him, that however others may be mistaken or misinformed, those who understand what the best interests of Pennsylvania are, feel willing to appreciate endeavors to promote them, even though those endeavors should not in all minute respects correspond with their own peculiar sentiments. Differing in mere matters of detail, I feel convinced that in all the great principles of public policy, the Democratic party of Pennsylvania entertains but one fundamental system of opinion. I have been taught from my boyhood to believe that this system was the only legitimate basis of all good government. Recent experience has confirmed this opinion and assured me that time and experience are the great champions of the democratic cause. I trust the recent and existing embarrassments of our situation and the means to obviate them will clearly illustrate this truth. I am certain that Pennsylvania surrounded as she has been by difficulties on all hands can and will be soon extricated—that all evils complained of will be corrected,—abuses reformed,—her contracts fulfilled, and every duty of government be faithfully performed without departing in the slightest degree from any of the cherished principles which the democratic party of Pennsylvania has ever held dear.

Please accept, gentlemen for yourselves individually, the assurance of my high regard and consideration.

DAVID R. PORTER.

To Messrs. Calvin Blythe, George M. Dallas, &c.

A Family Consumed.—The Perth (U. C.) Courier gives the particulars of the burning of a shanty in South Sherbrooke, belonging to a man named Patrick Foley, by which six children, the eldest a girl 15 years of age, lost their lives. The parents having business at Perth, left the shanty and children in charge of their eldest daughter, and on their return found nothing but a heap of ashes, in which were found some of the bones of the children. It was supposed that the shanty had taken fire while they were asleep, as the bones were found near where the beds stood.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The English steamer Brittania arrived at Boston from Liverpool, via Halifax, on Saturday evening, at 11 o'clock. By an express sent on by Mr. Hamden, we received our files of papers, &c., at 10 o'clock this morning. They are to the 4th of July from Liverpool, and the evening of the 3d from London.

The English papers say that Gen. Hamilton had failed to negociate the Texian loan in Paris, and had arrived in London, where owing to the low prices of American securities generally they prognosticate no better success.

The English papers contain news two weeks later from Canton. The following is the amount of it:

"The Chinese were busy in preparing fire rafts for the purpose of destroying the British shipping. The Druid, of 44 guns had joined the fleet. The American merchants at Canton, apprehensive of the consequences of the expedition, were upon the point of quitting the city; they had declined any further consignments, thus putting a total stop to the trade.

"The Empress of China had died, and Pekin was in a state of the utmost confusion.

"A letter from Jellahabad of the 3d of April, confirms the report that the Russians had entered Khiva, and of their intention to march on Bokhara. The King of the latter had liberated all the Russian slaves, and formed an alliance with the Russians."

London Money Market, July 3.—Two o'clock. The funds this morning have been steady, but not very brisk. Consuls for the opening have remained at 91¾ ex-dividend. A fair amount of business has been transacted in the Railway Share, but at lower prices, owing to the continued disposition to realise.

The Paris papers of Wednesday are occupied principally with the affairs of Africa, respecting which vast interest is expressed, but nothing tending to show that the evacuation of the colony is contemplated.

A report prevailed on the Paris Bourse on Wednesday that Mehamet Ali had consented to return the Turkish fleet immediately on learning that Khosrew Pasha had been dismissed.

The Austrian Observer of the 22d ult. gives the following as the composition of the new Turkish ministry:—Grand Vizer Raouf Pasha. Minister of Commerce, Felti Ahmed Pasha, formerly ambassador at Vienna, Paris and London, and the intended brother-in-law of the Sultan. Captain Pasha, Said Pasha, brother-in-law of the Sultan. Minister for Foreign Affairs, Redschild Pasha.—Captain of the Guards and First Minister of Ceremonies, Riza Pasha. President of the Council, Hassid Pasha. Minister of Finances, Hadschi Said Pasha.

A letter from Havra, dated 30th ultimo, contains an assurance that the transatlantic steam project would be immediately undertaken.

The Gazzetta Piedmontese, of the 27th of June states that the French Levant fleet left the waters of Smyrna, to cruise in the neighborhood of Mitylene.

A trifling diminution (a farthing) in the price of the 4 lb. loaf has taken place in Paris. Taken altogether, the returns from the departments of the prospects of the approaching harvest are favorable, but the almost complete exhaustion of the stocks on hand would prevent any immediate reduction of prices on a large scale.

Cotton remains with rather less demand, at about the prices last quoted.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman, dated

LONDON, June 30.

"When I left Paris, there was a Mr. Newell, a director of the Schuylkill Bank, there, who had just arrived from America, and had already secured Levis, the Cashier, and would shortly sail with him for home."

ONE WHO KNOWS HIM!

The subjoined is worthy of attention from the public at large, who feel interested in politics. It is the testimony of an old democrat, a warm, personal friend of General Harrison, giving the reasons why he cannot support him as a candidate for the Presidency. It is besides a plain, but true and acute exposition, not only of Harrison's character, but of the nature of the party by which he is brought forward, and of the motives by which it is actuated. Such remarks as these, so evidently sincere and direct to the purpose, cannot fail to carry conviction, and cannot do otherwise than satisfy the enquiring mind that this late attempt to create enthusiasm, and carry the available by dint of a hurra, cannot impose upon the common sense of the people:—*Pennsylvanian.*

THE TESTIMONY OF ONE WHO KNOWS HIM. The Federal party of Zanesville (Ohio) and thereabout, have claimed as a convert to their cause that venerable and consistent democrat, David Robb. Mr. Robb is a log cabin man of the old stamp—plain, blunt, upright, and down right, and thus he speaks in relation to the matter:

"I cannot, however, vote for Gen. Harrison under any circumstances. I presume I am better acquainted with the General than any man in Guernsey county. I sat with and voted with him during two winters—and took a strong stand against him in his plan of selling free white citizens into slavery, for the want of ability to pay fines and costs for the most trifling offences—such as assault and battery, selling spirituous liquors without license, riding faster than a walk over a bridge, &c. I believe that it is only necessary for a democrat to be well acquainted with Gen. Harrison to be induced to withhold his vote from him. I for one cannot support him, because I believe him to be a federalist of the old stamp—because he is opposed to the leading measures of the present and late Administration—because he is the bank candidate—because he is the Anti-masonic candidate. In a word, because he is the candidate of the party that is made of the fractions of all factions, and the fag ends of all parties.

"In speaking of Gen. Harrison, I must be understood as confining myself to his political principles and his want of qualifications for the office to which he aspires. As a man I respect many traits in his character—as a citizen I believe him honest in his dealings, and a friendly companion. He was my personal friend and advocated my cause in several debates of a personal character; but as a politician I never admired, and like himself less now than before—because I think he has lent himself to serve those who during the last war were his worst enemies—those who cursed him for a coward, and all that sort of thing—those who cursed the war and all its advocates—rejoiced at our defeat, and at the success of the enemy—and who now, without any change in either his creed or theirs, extol his military and civil qualifications to the skies—when in fact, I think, as they professed to believe, he never performed any exploits as a General. But what destroys my confidence in his present professed political friends more than any thing else, is—that during the last war, whilst they cursed him for his cowardice and imbecility, I, and many others defended him, not that we believed him to be a great General, but because we were willing to sustain him for the sake of the cause of our common country; and that he was doing as well as he knew how: and notwithstanding they pretended to dread with holy horror the elevation of a 'Military Chieftain' to the office of President in 1828—they now predicate his claims to that office, upon his military exploits. I say that there is something 'rotten in Denmark,' that it is not for the good of the country that they wish to elect him, but to serve their own party designs, in the overthrow of our Democratic form of Government. Neither do they take Harrison as a matter of choice, but of necessity—because he is the available candidate, palpable and credulous by nature; and in a word they think that if elected he will be the President ex-officio only, while Clay, Webster, & Co., will be in fact; this I say of them as a political party; as citizens and men I esteem many of them as highly as any others."

TEMPERANCE CAUSE—HARD CIDER.—The Hartford Times states that at the recent annual Temperance Convention of Connecticut, in the course of a speech on the occasion, the Rev. *Leonard Bacon*, said:—

"There is another reason why the cause of temperance is retrograding. It is, (and I say it with no wish to offend any person,) it is owing in a great measure to causes of recent occurrence:—Within three or four months, INTEMPERANCE HAS BECOME THE BADGE OF A POLITICAL PARTY!"—The hard money humbug was hard enough—but the HARD CIDER humbug, will prove more disastrous to the country, and more degrading to those concerned in it. Yes, intelligent men—men who have enjoyed the benefits of christian teachings—and who have lived in a land of gospel light—are called upon to exhibit their enthusiasm in a political strife, by drinking HARD CIDER; made harder by hard BRANDY, for the glory of Gen. Harrison! Yes at these conventions and committee-rooms, many a young man will take his first lessons in drunkenness, which will bring him to the almshouse or the prison, and the drunkards gravel.—MORE THAN TEN THOUSAND MEN WILL BE MADE DRUNKARDS IN ONE YEAR, BY THIS "HARD CIDER ENTHUSIASM."

THE EAGLE-CLAWED CHILDREN.

Readers are doubtless aware that such a lusus naturæ has excited the curiosity of people in several towns of this Republic.—They have been we believe, exhibited in the city of New York—"They have but two claws like fingers on each hand, and the same on each foot in the place of toes. The father of these children is deformed in a precisely similar manner. His own mal-formation he attributes to the circumstance of a horse, that had been bitten by a mad dog, attacking his mother open mouthed. Her fright caused his misfortune, which he has transmitted to his children. The name of this individual is Morril B. Wadsworth, a native of Ohio, where the children were also born."

In the Norwalk (Conn.) Gazette we see another account of a similar freak of nature. The editor says—"We have been invited to look at a couple of the most singular specimens of human nature that ever came under our notice. Two boys, one six and the other eight years of age, apparently perfect in health and sound in mental faculties, with hands and feet that resemble the claws of an eagle rather than the articles for which, we suppose they were intended. The youngest of the two is without a palate, with a communication so direct between the mouth and nostrils, that the tongue may with ease and readiness be obtruded through the latter, and destitute of the upper front teeth. To those who are fond of the exhibition of Nature's vagaries, these singular youth present food for reflection. They are natives of one of the Islands of the South Sea."

Golden Rock Wheat.—We have on our desk a beautiful specimen of this Wheat, from the farm of Henry R. Smeltzer, Esq. about two miles west of Middletown, who was the first person who introduced it into this country, about two years since. The heads in our possession are remarkably large and well filled, as they generally contain from 90 to 120 grains. A gentleman in the vicinity of Frederick, who purchased seed from Mr. Smeltzer last year, informs us that he has a few acres of this wheat ready for thrashing, the yield from which, from every indication, will not be less than *fifty bushels to the acre.* It would be well if more of the farmers in this great wheat growing section would give this description of wheat a trial, as the soil appears to be peculiarly well adapted to it.—*Frederick Citizen.*